

CARSON SOUNDS IRISH LEADERS ON HOME RULE

He Has Secret Conference in Ulster, but Withholds Decision.

SEEKS UNITED SUPPORT

Sir Horace Plunkett Assails Government Bill as Being Unjust to Majority.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Belfast, March 5.—Reports are flying thick and fast here as a result of the cloak of secrecy which Sir Edward Carson has thrown about his conference with Unionist leaders from the outlying districts of Ulster. Reports regarding the decision of these conferences are multitudinous, running all the way from the assertion that Sir Edward has demanded full support of the Government's Irish bill to the equally emphatic declaration that he has appealed for the immediate mustering of the Ulster Volunteers to resist the carrying out of the proposals contained in the measure.

At any rate, Sir Edward's, silent henchmen dispersed to-night into the hills of Derry, Armagh and elsewhere "to consult home sentiment." They will return here next Wednesday for a final decision on the attitude of Ulster regarding the bill.

Sir Edward, who was re-elected president, declared that the period was one for the greatest anxiety and that whatever decision was reached should be taken only after the most mature deliberation.

Sir Edward refused to make any comment on the situation. An obvious interpretation of his stand is that he is determined to have united support of his followers in whatever position he takes.

LONDON, March 5.—The Graphic today features a Dublin despatch declaring that nothing can avert a fresh Irish tragedy except the utmost coolness on the part of the authorities and that any increase in the rigor of martial law will inevitably precipitate such a tragedy, causing dangerous complications for England in America.

The chief danger, according to the Graphic, is the widespread conviction that a small Dublin Castle clique is bent on getting Ireland's youth into the open so that the morale of the Sinn Féin may be broken by bloody repression. This, however, the despatch says, is having one good result in causing the Sinn Féin leaders to avoid provocation at all costs.

The speech of Sir Horace Plunkett at Dublin last night, in which he sharply criticized the new Irish home rule bill, taken with Ian Macpherson's defence of the Irish administration in the House of Commons, formed the basis of comment in the morning newspapers. The Daily News, severely condemning the new home rule measure, asked: "Can the sincere jangle of the new thus smother the maddened victims of their own cowardly policy be relied upon to give real effect to the slight promises of happier dependent which may be hidden in its crooked promises?"

The Post charges Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with responsibility for the present "disasterful" situation. The newspaper tells the Viceroy that his duty is to order that a given date all proved guilty of crimes of violence be court-martialed and shot. Otherwise, the Post says, he ought to resign. "Viscount French was appointed to govern Ireland," the Post declares. "He has failed. He must know he has failed, and it is inconceivable how he justifies his continuance in office."

The portion of the Chief Secretary for Ireland's remarks which aroused comment was his statement that "It is obvious we are up against a tremendously dangerous situation in Ireland." He said that the Sinn Féin had at least 200,000 men prepared to commit murder at any hour of the day or night, and added that he had received letters from the Irish in the west and south of Ireland begging the Government to take steps to get them out of the country. The Easter rebellion of 1916 had not been stamped out, he said, and had left behind it a spirit more malignant and revolutionary than Ireland had ever known.

DUBLIN, March 5.—Sharp criticism of the new Irish home rule bill was expressed by Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Dublin convention, who has just returned from the United States. He gave his impressions of the American attitude toward Ireland.

"In America I found more bitter anti-English feeling than in all my forty years of observation. As usual, although due to many other causes, it was tangled up with the Irish trouble, and was generally expressed in what I may call Irish terms. Americans do not bother themselves with details. They want Ireland to have as large a measure of self-government as is consistent with the safety of the British Empire, for which they in calmer moments recognize they are almost as much concerned as the British. They wish to give the minority, particularly Ulster, ample security."

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"In my judgment, America does not want Ireland to be an independent republic, but until the British Government ceases to break its promises to Ireland, the sentiment of America will be that the Irish people are justified in asking anything they like."

Sir Horace criticized the home rule bill because it gave Ulster and a minority of not more than one-fifth of the Irish people a "virtual mandatory over Ireland—a mandatory without responsibility." "If the Southern Parliament took the trouble to be born," he concluded, "it would probably christen itself a republic, and be immediately carried out by its indignant nurse, Ireland would then present, as a monument to British statesmanship, the spectacle of martial law over the greater part of a country that demands home rule, and home rule in the northeast corner, which never asked for it."

CAILLAUX'S TRIAL WEARIES SENATORS

Effort Made to Exclude Pre-War Testimony.

PARIS, March 5.—At the conclusion of to-day's session of the Caillaux trial, several Senators expressed the opinion that the case was taking up too much of the Senate's time. One Senator proposed that witnesses be asked only what they knew with regard to accusations made against the defendant since the outbreak of the war. Leon Bourgeois, president of the court, pointed out why it was impossible to bar pre-war questions from the case.

To-day's sessions, like those previous, dealt almost exclusively with the Agadir affair of 1911. The members of the court showed some impatience. Prosecutor Lescoupe having already informed the court that the Agadir negotiations were not included in the charges against Caillaux. Senator Cornet, cross-examining Maurice Herbet, formerly chief clerk in the Foreign Office, concerning the Agadir treaty, asked him if he knew anything about the charges against Caillaux as far as intelligence with the enemy were concerned. Senator Bourgeois forestalled an answer by requesting the court to discuss whether further evidence concerning Agadir should be accepted.

The evidence brought out today showed that cipher telegrams from the German Embassy in Paris to Wilhelmstrasse from 1901 to 1911 might as well have been sent in plain language, as the German code was an open book to the French Foreign Office throughout these years.

U. S. RELIEF AIDS SEE ARMENIANS DIE

Continued from First Page.

went first, and was shot by their own Turkish neighbor, whom she knew well.

"January 28—A pitiful case arriving to-day was that of Mrs. Selattian, wife of the pastor of the Third Church. She was bleeding from bullet and knife wounds. She says her child of eighteen months was slain.

"January 31—Nine persons were shot to-day on the college grounds, some of them seriously. Fortunately we have plenty of wheat now, and by keeping the women grinding from sunrise to sunset we can feed the people. Mrs. Selattian is a great strain on the nerves of the ladies of our party, but they are bravely and cheerfully ministering to the unfortunate.

"February 1—More children have been shot in orphanages, and hospitals continue to be attacked. The refugees are much alarmed at the success of the Turks.

"Shell Hits Hospital.

"February 2—A shell fell to-day through the roof of a hospital and into the attic just above the floor where many patients were quartered. The Turkish tried to set fire to the Bartoli orphanage. The French retaliated by burning the house of the instigator of the plan to burn the orphanage.

"February 3—Surely nobody in the outside world realizes the seriousness of our situation or an airplane from Beirut would drop a message of cheer. Bullets continue to enter the American buildings and we have all had narrow escapes. The French horses and mules are slowly starving. They will have to be killed to feed the hungry multitudes. The French are dying in hopes that help will come.

"February 4—This has been a tragic day, stories of fresh massacres reaching us. We are resolved to stay here at all hazards. God help the Armenians if the Americans leave them!

"February 5—Turkish officials held prisoner by the French asked us for an interview to-day. They sought our aid to obtain their release, promising to try to persuade the Turks to make peace terms, but the general would not release them. The French decided to kill the horses and mules, as there is no forage for them. We had a mule roast to-day and liked it. It is better than horse meat.

"Airplane Brings Messages.

"February 6—This is the eighteenth day of the siege of Marash. We had a joyful surprise. An airplane flew over the city, dropping several messages, which a high wind carried into the Turkish part of the city. But we knew help was near; we were not forgotten. More victims to-day for the operating table; more groans in the cemetery. I hope help will come before all the Armenians have to pay the awful price of this needless war.

"February 7—At last reinforcements are in sight. Already they are fighting their way into the city. Guns in the planes are shelling the hills, over which scouts expect to reach the barracks. We hear to-day that eighty girls, inmates of a rescue home, have been killed by the Turks, who afterward fired the building, and we had to stand by without being able to lift a hand.

"February 8—French troops are in the valley, their guns shelling the hills. But it may be days before they can encircle the city. Wounded continue to come in and there are many deaths daily. We spent the afternoon watching the battle in the plain from the upper college windows. We saw French relieving troops finally effect a connection with French forces in the barracks.

"February 9—Gen. Querette informed us to-day that he has orders to evacuate the city at midnight. This news has caused wild alarm among the women and children, who are craved with fear. We urged Gen. Querette to delay evacuation. He said he would try to secure a delay of twenty-four hours. If the French evacuate we are not sure what treatment we will receive at the hands of the Turks. We shall remain at our posts, however, and do what we can to shield the Armenians and protect American interests. We hope for the best, but many fear the worst.

"Fear Fate of Miss Buckley.

"February 10—Gen. Querette has been granted a twenty-four hour delay before leaving the city.

Sure Relief



BELL'S HOT WATER SURE RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION

fore leaving the city. Armenians in the compounds are frantic. They are determined to leave the city with the French, as they fear massacres (Miss Frances S. Buckley of Cape Vincent, New York). She was in the Bethlehem orphanage and has not been heard from since the beginning of the siege.

"We are fitting out the refugees for a journey, giving them food and clothing to the extent permitted by our limited supplies. Many orphan boys and girls will leave with the exiles. Dr. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson (of Boonshill, Tenn.) will remain, as will all the missionaries. Dr. Elliott (Mabel C. Elliott of Benton Harbor, Mich.), Miss Schultz, Miss Powers (Mabel H. Powers of North Hero, Vt.) and Miss Dougherty (Minnie E. Dougherty of Holyoke, Mass.) will leave with the troops.

"I had decided to stay, but as two or three thousand persons are going as sheep without a shepherd, Dr. Wilson thinks I had better go with them to take charge and endeavor to find food and shelter at their destination. It is a hard trek of nearly seventy-five miles over mountain and plain. I fear many will not be equal to it. Troops and refugees left the city between 6 and 9 to-night. The General and his staff left at 10:30. It was bitterly cold, the city was in flames and the guns were booming over the hills covering our retreat.

"February 11—As the column moved away from the city it was a blaze of splendor, the great barracks evacuated by the French being on fire and shelled against the sky.

"February 12—The weather is severely cold. Many of the weak ones have dropped by the wayside to freeze or starve. The column reached Bell Pours at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The village offered meagre accommodations and refugees camped in the open, suffering severely.

"February 13—During the night a snowstorm raged as the column moved forward. Before daylight it increased to a blizzard and continued through the day. From two to eighteen hours soldiers and civilians made their way through snowdrifts, the weak and infirm dropping out from sheer exhaustion.

"February 14—We did our best for the refugees, but many of them died upon reaching the destination, where there was no accommodation and little food. I left with the French wounded this evening on a train for Adana and conferred with Dr. Dodd of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East and Dr. Chambers of the American Mission. Milk and blankets were dispatched immediately to Ishale and all the American forces put themselves at the service of the stranded Armenians."

"Mr. Crathern believes that more than 1,000 refugees perished in the snow on the march of the column from Marash to Ishale. He says the Armenian population that half the Armenian population of Marash, or 20,000 persons, perished altogether from the outbreak.

Miss Buckley and all the Americans besieged at Marash are safe, and the Near East committee is rushing doctors and medical supplies to help the twelve American workers still in Marash."

Arguments in Shonts Will Case.

John W. Griggs, former Attorney-General, and Outenbridge Horsey, counsel for the appellant and respondent, respectively, appeared before the Appellate Division yesterday and argued for and against setting aside the decree of Surrogate Fowler cancelling the appointment of Mrs. Milla D. Shonts as administratrix of the estate of her husband, Theodore P. Shonts, and naming the Guaranty Trust Company as temporary administrator in her place. Decision was reserved.

DUTCH AGAIN REFUSE TO DELIVER KAISER

Second Note to Allies Promises to Restrict Liberty of Fugitive.

THE HAGUE, March 5.—The Dutch Government refused to-day for the second time to deliver the ex-German Emperor to the Entente Allies for trial.

In a note addressed to Premier Lloyd George by the Dutch Foreign Minister, however, the Netherlands Government promised to take all necessary measures to minimize the liberty of Wilhelm and prevent him from endangering the world's peace. The note states that these precautions will be taken "on the spot."

While Doorn is not mentioned in the text, it is understood that in conversations with the allied diplomats here the Dutch authorities have assured them that close guarding and censorship will be instituted when Wilhelm occupies his estate at that place.

The Dutch Government declares its inability to change its previous decision. It says it is not forgetful of the inhuman acts committed during the war, but since Holland is not a party to the Versailles treaty the Queen's Government finds itself in a different position from other Powers with regard to these acts.

"Since the Government's supreme duty is to respect the constitutional laws of the kingdom," the note continues, "it can only emphasize that it would be committing an act contrary to law and justice, and incompatible with the national honor if it consented to violate those laws by abolishing the rights accorded to a fugitive finding himself on Dutch territory."

Protesting that this attitude does not put Holland outside the community of nations, the note declares, Holland is fully conscious of the duties the presence of the ex-Emperor lays on the Netherlands Government with regard to the country's own interests, as well as international security. The Government will continue to observe these duties, being able in the exercise of Dutch sovereignty to take on the spot all precautionary measures deemed requisite to subject the freedom of the ex-Emperor to necessary limitations.

GIVES UP PLAN FOR WORLD REVOLUTION

Bolshevik Foreign Minister Is Sure Soviets Can Carry on Trade Successfully.

MOSCOW, March 1, via Berlin to London, March 5.—That the Soviet Government does not consider a world revolution necessary for the continued existence of the Soviet state in Russia was declared to-day by M. Tschitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister.

"There is no reason why we should not resume trade relations and offer concessions to capitalist nations without sacrificing our communist principles," said M. Tschitcherin. "The problem offers complications, but they can be solved. The Soviet Government does not contemplate a worldwide propaganda in demonstration of the sound economic and industrial development in the Soviet state."

M. Tschitcherin refused a definite expression of opinion with regard to peace with Poland, but intimated that the establishment of boundaries would mean Polish junkerdom and an artificial state.

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colonization of non-Polish territory. He expressed the belief that there was a strong sentiment for peace among the Polish Socialists which might force the hand of the Polish Government.

LONDON, March 5.—A wireless despatch from Moscow says the Red army has broken victoriously through to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. It adds that the Murmansk Railway is free of the White forces as far as Murmansk.

JAPAN TO WITHDRAW TROOPS IN SIBERIA

She Is Said to Desire Creation of Buffer State.

HONOLULU, March 4.—The Japanese Government has decided to abandon the Siberian expedition in line with the American policy, according to a cable message from Tokio received to-day by the Japanese language newspaper here.

The first detachment of Japanese troops will leave Vladivostok March 19 simultaneously with the departure of the last Czech-Slovak troops, the message said. The Soviet Government's peace offer to Japan asks recognition of Lenin's de facto Government, and the resumption of full diplomatic relations promises to end terrorism simultaneously with allied acquiescence with the offer, and to recognize Japan's special rights in Siberia.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Deeply concerned over the rapid eastward spread of Bolshevism, Japan is understood to desire the creation of a buffer State between it and Soviet controlled Russia. It is believed here the creation of such a State may be made one of the first considerations in any future relations between Japan and Russia.

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